

Date: Wed, 14 Jul 93 01:38:42 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #850  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Wed, 14 Jul 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    850

Today's Topics:

                    Center-Fed Antennas  
                    Flooding and Hams m (2 msgs)  
                    Help with Uniden HR2600  
                    KDK FM240 manual wanted  
                    machine-generated CW (2 msgs)  
                    machine-generated CW [LONG LONG]  
                    N.E. ARRL Division Director Bulletin #2  
                                SWR  
                    Want info on Bugcatcher

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

-----

Date: Tue, 13 Jul 93 21:22:51 GMT  
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!  
darwin.sura.net!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!umn.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!netcomsv!  
butch!enterprise!news@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Center-Fed Antennas  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <930708104701\_1@ccm.hf.intel.com> Cecil\_A\_Moore@ccm.hf.INTel.COM (Cecil  
A Moore) writes:

>From: Cecil\_A\_Moore@ccm.hf.INTel.COM (Cecil A Moore)  
>Subject: Center-Fed Antennas  
>Date: 8 Jul 93 18:47:01 GMT

>>The trick with the G5RV is to keep it non-resonant...I chose wide

>>spaced line...I run a length of coax...(a tuner is a must with a G5RV).  
>>I use an MFJ Versa-Tuner V...I used RG-8...  
>>73, Joel -=KC1SG=-

> Hi Joel, I agree with everything you said. Plus, if your  
>antenna tuner has a balanced output, you will get more power to your  
>antenna if you throw away your coax and run your almost lossless wide  
>spaced line directly to your antenna tuner. If you don't have a  
>balanced output on your antenna tuner, you can wind an almost loss-  
>less balun to give the unbalanced impedance to the tuner.

Hi Cecil! I left out a very important factor.....I have run the antenna with full open line feed with great success. I run the MFJ 3KW roller inductor tuner and the built-in balun. There is one small detail. As you know we get a good deal of snow here in NH. My 90-year old house has no eaves troughs and about 2-feet of flashing all along the eaves area of the roof.

Well along about the time of the January thaw I get some heavy duty ice slides off the roof that requires me to park the car at the far end of the driveway and make sure my satellite dish pointed at G1.....and guess what happens to the pretty open wire feeders that come to the nice big porcelain feed-thru's on my window sill? Yessiree...about the time I think the frontend FET in the TS-830S has "bought it", I discover the feeder laying on top of about three feet of snow.

My neighbor, who hates the sight of my G5RV would probably really flip if I built a little doghouse over the feeder to protect it from the ice slides so...back to coax that survives the slides. I only need about 58 feet of the stuff to reach my little decoupler at the beginning of the 34-foot open wire section. As you well know, this puts a real crimp in my 10m operation, but I do not see excessive cable heating, and operation on 18mHz is very good and not tricky to tune with the MFJ.

Not to play the antenna up to be anything more than a compromise system (which it certainly is) I have managed to get myself well on my way to a 5-band DXCC with it, plus the 75m country count (phone) is at 77.

> Joel, the following is for the readers that are not aware of  
2>antenna/transmission line facts:

> Transmission lines are designed to minimize radiation and they  
>act as transmission line transformers in non-resonant antenna  
>systems, like the G5RV. A QUARTER-WAVE CENTER-FED ANTENNA PLUS A  
>QUARTER-WAVE OF TWIN-LEAD DOES NOT EQUAL A HALF-WAVE ANTENNA!!!! The  
>twin-lead transforms the antenna impedance and the coax transforms  
>the twin-lead/coax junction impedance. -IF- your antenna tuner will

AS G5RV puts it, the 34-foot open line section is a "make-up section".

>match the twin-lead correctly, THE SWR DOESN'T MATTER MUCH, and you  
>will always get more power to your antenna with twin-lead alone  
>rather than using the more lossy coax...and a good ground is not  
>nearly as important in a balanced transmission line system. No  
>matter what the impedance into the twin-lead, it tends to be  
>balanced to ground.

> The point I was trying to make earlier is that in non-resonant  
>antennas like the G5RV, the SWR is high at the twin-lead/coax  
>junction and causes predictable losses in the coax. Twin-lead has  
>much, much less loss than coax when the SWR is high.

Right on Cecil!

73 from the Land of the Frozen Chosen,  
--Joel - KC1SG--

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 93 19:19:48 GMT  
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!caen!malgudi.oar.net!picker!darwin!gcohen@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Flooding and Hams m  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article 3945@umr.edu, pcraven@next2.cs.umd.edu (Paul Craven) writes:>In article  
>been relaying a \*lot\* of emergency traffic. They plan to continue this  
> --  
>> Will Turner, N0RDV -----  
>  
>Figures, I do all this training with DMRAA and ARES, than when something  
>happens I am stranded here in Missouri. So, once again when I am asked  
>what actual useful emergency work I have done, I respond with "Call a tow  
>truck on autopatch."  
>  
>Paul Craven KG0DZ

I feel even more helpless, having left Iowa City/Coralville on the 3rd of  
July to start a new job here in (HOT) Philadelphia, and my family is still  
in Coralville. So much for ARES and other emergency training.

73 de N0RWZ

---  
Gregg Cohen, Ph.D. 130 Radnor-Chester Rd.  
Scientist Suite 100  
Picker International, Inc. St. Davids, PA

19087

CT Visualization and Connectivity  
gcohen@stdavids.picker.com

(216)473-4323

-----  
Date: Tue, 13 Jul 93 20:23:00 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uwm.edu!caen!usenet.coe.montana.edu!netnews.nwnet.net!serval!  
wsuaix.csc.wsu.edu!i7994779@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Flooding and Hams m  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jul13.191948.23596@picker.com> gcohen@stdavids.picker.com writes:

>In article 3945@umr.edu, pcraven@next2.cs.umd.edu (Paul Craven) writes:>In  
article >been relaying a \*lot\* of emergency traffic. They plan to continue this  
>> --

>>> Will Turner, NORDV -----

>>

>>Figures, I do all this training with DMRAA and ARES, than when something  
>>happens I am stranded here in Missouri. So, once again when I am asked  
>>what actual useful emergency work I have done, I respond with "Call a tow  
>>truck on autopatch."

>>

>>Paul Craven KG0DZ

>

>I feel even more helpless, having left Iowa City/Coralville on the 3rd of  
>July to start a new job here in (HOT) Philadelphia, and my family is still  
>in Coralville. So much for ARES and other emergency training.

>

>73 de NORWZ

>---

>Gregg Cohen, Ph.D.

130 Radnor-Chester Rd.

Hmm, I always thought the best thing to do in the case of a disaster was  
to avoid it. I think you're doing a GREAT job at that!! :-)

--

=====  
Patrick D. Walters                      Washington State University  
i7994779@wsuaix.csc.wsu.edu      NW Collegiate Cycling Conference Director  
Voice at (unavailable)              KB7VPO  
=====

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 93 16:26:27 EST

From: titan.ksc.nasa.gov!k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov!user@ames.arpa

Subject: Help with Uniden HR2600

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CA3ztH.9Lr@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>, wn9nbt@noose.ecn.purdue.edu (Dave Chasey) wrote:

> I purchased a used Uniden HR2600 at the Indianapolis Hamfest last  
> weekend. The person I bought it from said that he had no problems  
> with it, but then again, it was a hamfest warranty :-)  
> When I tried it out in the car on the way home, I noticed the heat sink  
> was HOT, even though I only transmitted once on 29.600 FM, into a magnet  
> mount CB antenna.

> The above are repeatable, and similar in AM and SSB modes. Keying the  
> mic with no modulation on SSB draws .65A, jumps to 3.13A when you unkey  
> the mic. The heat is coming from the driver and/or final output transistor  
> attached to the heat sink.

Dave-

I had to take a new HR-2600 back twice before getting a good one! Each of the bad units had a different problem. Yours is different from either of them.

It sounds like you have a transmit RF stage that goes into oscillation when its excitation is removed. It isn't necessarily the final. If you have a counter, it would be interesting to see if you can pick up a signal, and what the frequency is. I do not recommend letting the high current remain on very long.

As far as I know, it uses electronic switching, so there are no relay points to weld. However, there could be a solder splash across a diode, or a diode in backwards, or a bad solder connection or .....

Good Luck!

73, Fred, K4DII

-----

Date: 14 Jul 93 10:53:40 +1200  
From: waikato.ac.nz!barhodes@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: KDK FM240 manual wanted  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi i have a friend that has had a KDK model FM240 2m rig left to him. The problem is that he can not find a operating manual for this radio. Can anyone help me by mailing me a manual or posting one to the news??? or even pointing me to a site where one is.  
ta much

brucee  
ZL1UBR

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 93 20:18:52 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: machine-generated CW  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

WA7LDV recently said...

>Without any kind of recognizable character such as swing, syncopation, or  
>other recognizable fist it seems like pretty sterile art to me. Kinda  
>like a painting of a polar bear in a snow storm.

I've always wondered: just how did this "swing" and "distinctive fist" stuff get started anyway? Did someone really think there is some benefit to sending Morse code in a way that is different from the proper ratios, was it the result of early Morse operators just not being that good at sending, or was it an explicit attempt to inject a little of one's self into the "textbook" sending technique? I really don't get it. I find properly sent Morse code to have a wonderful rhythm, almost musical, and in as much as it has that rhythm and musical quality, I see it as an art. To me, Morse code sent with swing or a distinctive fist is like a off-pitch vocalist or the orchestra conductor who feels the need to deliver his own "interpretation" of a classic piece: it grates at my nerves, makes it difficult to enjoy and understand the underlying "message", and is isn't what the "composer" intended.

>Hams who use iambic paddles and such might as well be using a computer.  
>I can't tell the difference.

I can't tell the difference between properly sent Morse code coming from an iambic paddle and keyer, computer, straight key, or bug. If it's properly sent, I don't expect to be able to tell the difference! To me, though, the iambic paddle and the electronic keyer are truly the greatest invention in Morse code history. That combination gives a regular person a fine set of tools to enable him to send beautiful proper Morse code, yet those same tools allow the person to maintain that mechanical, manual connection to the code itself. Of course, a computer allows one to send perfect code, but completely removes the person from Morse code itself; he might as well be sending RTTY or packet or email on a computer network.

To WA7LDV: thanks for helping me remember what's so special about Morse code...

73 de Scott W01G

=====

Scott Sminkey

email: sasminkey@eng.xyplex.com

Software Sustaining Engineering      voice: 508 952-4792  
Xyplex, Inc.      fax: 508 952-4702  
295 Foster St.      (Opinions, comments, etc. are mine,  
Littleton, MA 01460      not Xyplex's...)

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 1993 14:22:52 -0700  
From: news.cerf.net!pagesat!olivea!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!  
news.byu.edu!news.kei.com!ssd.intel.com!chnews!ornews.intel.com!ornews.intel.com!  
not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: machine-generated CW  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9307132018.AA06157@opus.xyplex.com> sasminkey@eng.xyplex.com writes:  
>

>I've always wondered: just how did this "swing" and "distinctive fist" stuff  
>get started anyway? Did someone really think there is some benefit to sending  
>Morse code in a way that is different from the proper ratios...

No, they were just human.

>... I see it as an art. To me, Morse code sent with swing or a  
>distinctive fist is like a off-pitch vocalist or the orchestra conductor who  
>feels the need to deliver his own "interpretation" of a classic piece: it  
>grates at my nerves, makes it difficult to enjoy and understand the underlying  
>"message", and is isn't what the "composer" intended.

>  
Scott, you and I have the same feelings about opposite things. I miss the  
days of being able to instantly recognize a fist in a couple of characters.  
"Hey, that's Fred Flintstone using his Victor mousetrap key". Or being able  
to tell a rock rig from a VFO. You could often figure what kind of rig a  
guy had by the unique clicks or chirps it emitted. And the bugs were  
obvious because everybody had the dits set too fast. But I'm a fossil now,  
see, as I've already passed the quarter century wireless mark and just turned  
40 as well. While I'm picking out my rocking chair you young fellers are  
messing with paddles and keyboards. I suppose you'll be into Virtual Code  
Reality someday.

>To WA7LDV: thanks for helping me remember what's so special about Morris code.

You're Welcome.

--

WA7LDV    zardoz@ornews.intel.com

-----  
Date: Tue, 13 Jul 1993 22:22:41 GMT

From: olivea!sgigate!odin!chuck.dallas.sgi.com!adams@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: machine-generated CW [LONG LONG]  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Gang,

since we're into this thread, i'll inject my two cents worth.

let's look at the big picture. cw is a means of communication using tones.

1. using a straight key to send cw is closely linked to the skill of the operator. there is no mechanical, electromechanical, or computer mechanism to "smooth out" and eliminate any timing of the elements. similar scenario exists for the 'bug' also.

if you run across someone using a straight key, most of the time you immediately recognize the "signature" of the operator. this is called the "swing" of their fist. some people run certain combinations of elements together. ever hear someone send CQ with no letter spacing or too large a spacing? variable length dits and dahs? when the majority of ops were using straight keys, everyone knew everybody else before they heard call sign or names used. it's just like recognizing someone's voice immediately after hearing one or two words.

if you work much cw, you get "tuned" to this. there are some people you enjoy working and then there are others you wouldn't talk to if they paid you. :-)) while tuning across the band, you run across them then either stay around to talk to them or go on or just listen in.

some of you prefer working someone using a straight key or a bug over someone using a keyer or keyboard or computer. that's just a personal preference and just fine.

at speeds under 25 wpm or so, i think the mind can tolerate some "swing" and uniqueness. i find swing at extremes too tiring. it's just like talking to someone with a "heavy" accent. you have to strain at every syllable and word to get the message. when the spacing, weighting, etc. are uniform with no large deviations, then copying is a joy and relaxing.

2. let's talk about the computer. if an individual is using a computer to copy the code, then we have a different picture.

purists will jump up a scream and shout and i believe they are right. the operator is outta the loop and we're really doing RTTY, AMTOR, etc. Scott, W01G, says that using the computer allows one to send perfect code. that's right, but only if it's used for receiving also does it take the person out of the loop.



when i carry on a conversation at high speeds, i guess i don't really care about what the person on the other end is doing. we are exchanging ideas, etc. and it's the content that matters. to me the joy in the doing, i.e. actually receiving and decoding morse between my ears. i enjoy qsos at 20 wpm just as much as 60+ wpm. i go at the other operators speed. remember, we ARE trying to have a two way conversation here. isn't the process called communications?

i have heard stories and rumors that people use computers to copy morse and after a while they'll take the computer out and do it 'right'. that's great. some people have gotten their code speed up using this process and more power to them. just always think of the computer as a crutch and you do want to get rid of it as soon as possible.

there are some "hard heads with hard hats" that hate computers and people using them to receive so much that they purposely send LOUSY CW just to keep them away. INMHO i think they run off the good operators too. something about birds of a feather..... ;-) for the humour impaired.

Again, back to Scott, W01G comment of fists. i don't think it's on purpose that one has a 'swing'. it's just naturally rhythm, some have it others don't. kinda like watching some people try to clap hands in time with the music. some people just can't do it no matter how much they try. in the 1800's, when telegraph was the main means of communication (it took a week to get a letter any distance - still does) in any decent timeframe, operators were trained on the job. probably taught mechanically how to send perfect code. after they got on the job, they probably got some bonus for sending lots of messages, no errors, most money collected, etc. just like telemarketing today! (i've done ACDs - automatic call distributors - for telecommunications companies) operators developed short cuts like:

1. abbreviations of most used words, thus the Phillips Code (now the Phillips-Adams Code) :-)
2. numbered messages, ARRL style of messages now
3. attention getting signals to wake up other operator(s) on the line  
- that's the CQ like stuff

think about it. life in the fast lane as a telegrapher! money, women, bright lights, .... no tv and no radio and probably lots of idle time. what was the telegraph operator doing in Gunsmoke and all the westerns when the sheriff came in to check on the message sent to the territorial prison or the judge? i don't remember any of them in the process of sending or receiving a message. one could really be creative with this much free time. THE FIRST INTERNET!!!! yaaa, that's the ticket. slow speed ethernet was invented by Western Union. wonder if they filed a

patent? :-)

i digress, sorry.

thought for the day. next time you tune down the cw portion of the band. if you've spent any time down there, don't you recognize some of the operators down there by one or more of the following?

- a. fist
- b. speed
- c. ac hum
- d. click(s)
- e. chirp
- f. hard/soft keying
- g. weighting

and many other "signatures"

sure you do. i knew you knew it. :-)

i now return you to regular flame wars in progress.

summary: cw - try it, you'll like it. two dits or not dits, that is the question.....

73 es 72 de k5fo. bcnu on cw es gl dit dit

--

"Be not too hard for life is short and nothing is given to man." - J. Baez

Chuck Adams, K5FO - CP60  
adams@sgi.com

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 93 16:05:13 GMT  
From: psinntp!psinntp!arrl.org@RUTGERS.EDU  
Subject: N.E. ARRL Division Director Bulletin #2  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

#### ARRL NEW ENGLAND DIVISION BULLETIN

(For distribution to the New England Amateur Radio community)

#### NEW COMMITTEES FORMED AT JULY CABINET MEETING

At the New England Division Cabinet meeting held in Manchester, NH on

Saturday, July 10, 1993, Division Director Burden authorized the formation of two "ad hoc" committees to address particular issues and concerns.

A committee to investigate and recommend to the Director a New England Division ARRL operating award for 6M and up is chaired by Kurt Pauer, K1PH. Kurt is the New England Division CAC member and an active member of YCCC. Serving on the committee are: Mitch Stern WB2JSJ, SM VT and VRAC rep, Al Shuman N1FIK, SM NH, Dan Senie N1JEB, Central Mass ARA, and Conrad Ekstrom WB1GXM, Asst Dir.

A second "ad hoc" committee was formed to review the benefits to clubs who affiliate with ARRL and who become Special Service Clubs. The committee will provide recommendations to the Director. The committee is chaired by Elaine Chase N1GTB, ACC EMA and CEMARC director. Serving on the committee are: Al Shuman N1FIK, SM NH, Rick Fairweather K1KYI, SM RI and Faith Senie N1JIT, Pres Central Mass ARA.

Bill Mann W1KX, ME, chairman of the Division selection committee for the "ARRL New England Division Field Organization Volunteer of the Year" award was in attendance at the Cabinet meeting and it was announced that nominations for this award would be accepted starting Jan 1, 1994 for candidates for the 1993 award. The committee, made up of all the New England Division Assistant Directors will review the applications and provide a recommendation to the Director. See your Section Manager or call ARRL HQ, Field Services Division for more details.

73, Bill Burden WB1BRE  
New England Division Director  
American Radio Relay League

			Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
		---	The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
	uck		National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
-----			the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
	KY1T		Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.

-----  
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,  
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"  
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ  
-----

Date: 13 Jul 93 21:58:18 GMT  
From: att-out!cbfsb!cbnews!cbnewst!cbnewsm!jeffj@RUTGERS.EDU  
Subject: SWR  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <930713130628.736@MAR65.MAR.ORA.FDA.GOV>  
ODONNELL@MAR65.MAR.ORA.FDA.GOV writes:

>Jeff,

> Geez! Just re-read your last, and I need to be sure I didn't  
>assume something here. When you said "shortened" -51 feet- did/do you  
>mean your antenna is 51 feet long end-to-end? versus 51 feet per leg!?  
>The number 51 feet kinda' stuck in my mind, and since that is the usual  
>length PER LEG of the G5RV, I thought thats what you meant! If your  
>antenna is only 51 feet long total, then its not a G5RV. Rather, its  
>an adaptation of the original design by someone else. What are we  
>talking about here, just for a sanity check!

The length of the shortened G5RV is 51 feet with 17 feet of ladder line to match it. I tried doing some calculations as to why 20 and 49 load up so well. What I cam up with was that the 51 foot G5RV was a 3/4 wave 20 meter antenna and a 3/8 wave 40 meter antenna. Strangely enough the antenna is 1 1/2 waves on 10 meters but doesn't seem to work all that well. This discussion got me to wondering what makes a antenna a good radiator outside of the height and ground effectsi? If height and ground is all that it took then a dummy load at 10000 feet would work great!

Jeff

--

Jeff Jones AB6MB		OPPOSE THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com		Canada/USA Free Trade cost Canada 400,000 jobs.
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929		Want to guess how many we'll lose to Mexico?

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 93 16:36:14 EST  
From: titan.ksc.nasa.gov!k4dii.ksc.nasa.gov!user@ames.arpa  
Subject: Want info on Bugcatcher  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2774@wf9s.ampr.org>, wf9s@wf9s.ampr.ORG wrote:  
> I am looking for some info on the Texas Bugcatcher.. Any users out there?

Todd-

I saw one once, in the parking lot at a hamfest. I'm pretty sure it is a mobile antenna, and quite a monstrosity at that! If you want to use it in a base-station situation, you will need to find a good ground or counterpoise.

I've seen a bracket intended to mount two mobile antennas as a dipole. That might work with a pair of this type antenna, but it would be twice as large.

I don't know who made it, and I couldn't find it in the Amateur Electronic Supply catalog.

73, Fred, K4DII

-----  
Date: 13 Jul 93 19:53:14 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!ub!dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!mipg.upenn.edu!  
yee@network.UCSD.EDU  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2347@indep1.UUCP>, <21ucvb\$c3u@gopher.cs.uofs.edu>,  
<wb9omc.742588681@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>ws.upenn  
Subject : Re: Communities that unduly restrict Amateur Radio operations

>"The general Public doesn't know who you are, what you are or what you do."  
>  
>That is nobodies fault but our own, and we can change that by getting  
>ourselves some positive publicity. It just isn't that hard to do!  
>We need to hit the newspapers every opportunity we get.

The problem is that for the most part, the general public couldn't care less  
if someone else's rights are violated. They are only concerned if their own  
is violated (as I demonstrated recently on this forum in my last post about  
autopatches in rec.radio.amateur.misc).

Another prime example is RKBA. Many people who do not own guns couldn't care  
less if guns are outlawed. Furthermore, even among gun owners, many couldn't  
care less about gun control measures as long as their own guns are not affected.

As far as the general public is concerned, hams are a source of TVI and that  
is about all. The theoretical possibility that hams could be useful in an  
emergency situation is not relevant to the public.

--  
411 Blockley Hall | Conway Yee, N2JWQ  
418 Service Drive | yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred)  
Philadelphia, PA 19104 | cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)  
(215) 662-6780 |

-----  
End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #850

\*\*\*\*\*